ENVIRONMENTAL NEWS

Newsletter of the N.H. Department of Environmental Services March/April 2006

Governor's Message

New Hampshire is at a crossroads. For four decades, we have been the fastest growing state in New England. This growth has given us unparalleled opportunity, but, if we are not careful, it could also put at risk the very qualities that make New Hampshire such a great place to live and work.

As Governor, I am committed to continuing to work to protect the natural beauty and resources that drive our economic growth and enhance the quality of life of all our citizens. That is why in my recent State of the State address, I devoted considerable time to outlining some of what I believe our ongoing environmental priorities must be as a state.

Governor Lynch

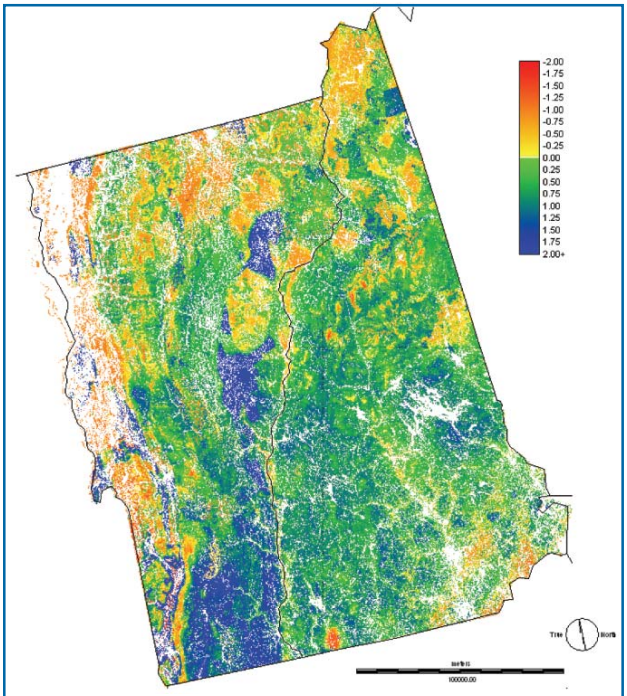
Mercury pollution poisons our waterways and jeopardizes the health of our citizens, which is something that all of us – lawmakers, the public, environmental groups and industry – recognize here in New Hampshire. We are now engaged in a vigorous legislative debate about the best way to reduce mercury emissions from New Hampshire power plants, and I look forward to signing legislation this year that will reduce these dangerous emissions.

It makes no sense to reduce mer-

Governor, *continued on page 3*

New study shows forest areas sensitive to acid deposition

A new research study was recently released titled "Assessment of Forest Sensitivity to Sulfur and Nitrogen Deposition in New Hampshire and Vermont." The study was commissioned by DES, in conjunction with similar studies being performed in the Northeast states and Eastern Canadian provinces, to determine the extent of forest sensitivity to continued deposition of sulfur and nitrogen compounds resulting from acid rain. Dr. Eric Miller of Ecosystems Research Group, Ltd. in Norwich, Vt., performed the assessment, which was partially funded by a grant from DES through Section 319 of the federal Clean Water Act.



Deposition Index for 1999-2003. Red-orange-yellow areas indicate current sulfur and nitrogen atmospheric deposition rates greater than the critical load, i.e., areas that have inadequate nutrient levels and are sensitive to additional sulfur and nitrogen deposition. Vermont mapping results are shown for comparison. SOURCE: DES, 2006

The assessment clearly shows that continued acid deposition will present serious long-term threats to forest health and productivity. Through an extensive modeling and mapping process, the assessment shows that under the current emissions levels for sulfur and nitrogen, 18 percent of New Hampshire forests are sensitive to the negative effects of atmospheric sulfur and nitrogen deposition. This level is an improvement from the previous level of 24 percent mapped for the 1980s, largely due to the decrease in sulfur emissions from sulfur control programs. The research also estimates that a 50 percent reduction in combined sulfur and nitrogen deposition would remediate the problem on 76 percent of the sensitive forest area, resulting in only 4.2 percent of sensitive forest area in New Hampshire. ■

EPA presents Franklin wastewater facility with regional award

The Franklin Wastewater Treatment Facility was recently selected by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for a New England Regional Operations and Maintenance Wastewater Excellence Award in the large secondary plant category. Staff members from the facility were recognized by EPA's New England Office for their outstanding work in operating and maintaining the facility and their overall commitment to improving water quality. The plant was among six facilities in New England recognized for exemplary performance in 2005.

Dick Flanders, Program Director; Steve Dolloff, Superintendent; Kenneth Noyes, Chief Operator; Craig Shippee, Maintenance Supervisor; and Chris Hipkiss, Industrial Pretreatment Coordinator, along with their respective colleagues, have been extremely diligent and resourceful in the operation and maintenance of the Franklin facility, according to EPA officials, who announced the award at a ceremony in January in Boston. This is a regional facility located in Franklin that services ten communities and is owned and operated by DES.

Program Director Dick Flanders (in red) and staff pose with the well deserved Operations and Maintenance Wastewater Excellence Award plaque at the facility in Franklin.

"The professionals operating this wastewater treatment plant play a crucial role ensuring that our lakes and rivers are protected from unnecessary pollution," said Robert W. Varney, regional administrator of EPA's New England Office. "The individuals who run this plant, and the municipalities that support them, are key to keeping our environment healthy. I am proud to give them the credit they deserve."

The EPA Regional Operations and Maintenance Excellence Award was established to recognize the staffs of publicly-owned wastewater treatment plants for their commitment to improving water quality not only with outstanding operation and maintenance, but also through a combination of continued permit compliance, effective financial management, and on-going operator training. More often than not and particularly with the smaller facilities, conscientious operators and staff continue to perform exceptionally with limited resources.

The Franklin Wastewater Treatment Plant will have the opportunity to be nominated for the 2006 EPA National Operation and Maintenance Excellence Award later this spring. ■

Wes Ripple receives EPA recognition

DES's Wes Ripple was recently awarded the 2005 State Wastewater On-Site Technical Assistance Provider Award by EPA's New England Office. EPA New England recognizes state personnel in the wastewater field who have provided invaluable technical assistance and training to municipal wastewater treatment facilities. Ripple has been providing training to wastewater treatment plant operators for many years with microbiology analyses as one of his areas of expertise. In addition, he has been providing technical assistance to many facilities by helping them to improve their biological nutrient removal capabilities. Ripple has the professional respect of not only his peers, but more importantly, wastewater treatment plant superintendents and operators throughout New Hampshire and New England. ■

David Chin (left), EPA, presents Provider Award to Wes Ripple.

ENVIRONMENTAL NEWS

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Commissioner's Column

Do you do your part for the environment?

The environment has a lot to compete with these days for our attention. As another Earth Day approaches, news of the war in Iraq, threats of terrorism, and natural disasters world-wide, as well as local concerns like town budgets and tax filings vie for our attention. I wonder if in this CNN generation of instant news and the constant barrage of commercial, political and other messages, whether Earth Day can compete? Has Earth Day lost its luster?

The first Earth Day was about raising awareness of environmental issues in American popular consciousness. The results were impressive. Shortly thereafter, landmark federal legislation was passed directed at protecting the environment, including creating the Environmental Protection Agency and enacting the Clean Air Act.

Today, however, I wonder about the future of Earth Day, although I don't believe that Earth Day or the environmental movement has lost its importance. Nor should we think we will ever return to a pre-Earth Day situation where the environment is the least concern in the minds of most Americans. So does Earth Day need an overhaul?

We should all feel empowered to do our part in protecting the environment. No longer is it necessary to delegate the celebration of the environment to a single day holiday. Just as Scrooge learned to keep the Christmas spirit everyday in Dickens' *A Christmas Carol*, we should all adopt behavioral changes for the betterment of the environment.

Behavioral changes do not have to be radical; we just need to take more personal responsibility for our own "footprint", or impact on our environment. This can be as easy as turning off the water while you are brushing your teeth, dropping a plastic or glass bottle in a recycling bin instead of a wastebasket, or choosing to buy a product with less packaging than its competing brand. If on Earth Day we specifically focused on thinking about our individual consumption patterns, if every American considered how much water and energy he or she used, how much waste he or she produced, then maybe we could begin to create a broader culture of environmentally-sustainable behavior.

Earth Day began as a grassroots effort and people should remember that humble beginning and the impact that the bottom-up effort had at the highest levels. Earth Day can regain the importance it held in 1970 when it kicked off the environmental revolution. Let this Earth Day be the spark for a new level of environmental consciousness in your home, family, and daily routine.

Michael P. Nolin *Commissioner*

Governor

continued from page 1

cury pollution from one source, only to turn around and allow new mercury polluters in New Hampshire. Construction and demolition debris is not burned as fuel in any of our neighboring states except Maine – and 80 percent of what is burned in Maine comes from out of state. We must not let New Hampshire become the new dumping ground for this toxic material. That is why I am pleased that a legislative subcommittee has approved legislation that would extend New Hampshire's ban on the burning of construction and demolition debris.

Like many other states, New Hampshire is seeing new strains placed on our natural resources. This problem will only grow, and one of our resources, our groundwater, is already at risk for exploitation. Our people and our businesses will need access to clean, safe drinking water as our state continues to grow and we must develop a long-term state policy for protecting our groundwater resources.

Finally, in my first budget, I proposed funding the Land and Community Heritage Investment Program, which has done so much to protect our natural and cultural resources, at $10 million for two years. I was disappointed that the legislature chose to reduce that funding significantly. However, I am committed to making sure we continue to work together to protect all that makes New Hampshire so special.

Part of that effort includes protecting our great state park system.

Last year, the legislature created a commission to study the future of our state park system. I look forward to its recommendations, but I want to make clear my guiding principles. I will not allow our parks to be turned over to private interests. They are state treasures that belong to all of our citizens, and we must preserve them in trust for future generations.

I look forward to continuing to work with the staff of the Department of Environmental Services and other state agencies on these efforts to preserve what is special about New Hampshire.

John Lynch, *Governor*

The transition from MtBE to ethanol-blend gasoline

by Lynn Woodard, DES Petroleum Compliance Section Supervisor

During the 2004 session, the New Hampshire Legislature enacted legislation banning gasoline containing MtBE, other gasoline ethers, or tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA) in quantities greater than 0.5 percent by volume. The statute also bans the sale of any neat gasoline ethers. The ban becomes effective January 1, 2007.

Recently, DES learned that most, if not all, terminals supplying gasoline to New England's storage facilities will make the transition this spring from MtBE and other ether oxygenates to an ethanol-blend gasoline.

Due to the properties of ethanol when it is mixed with gasoline, it is imperative that all aboveground and underground gasoline storage tank facilities properly prepare their tanks to receive the new ethanol-blend gasoline. Failure to remove bottom sludge and water; to check the compatibility of the tanks, pumps and piping with ethanol; and to install the specialized dispenser filters may lead to a tank system failure and/or damage to customers' vehicles.

DES has discussed change-over logistics with New Hampshire and national petroleum companies and will be working cooperatively with the companies to ensure that the transition is as smooth as possible. One action DES has taken to assist storage tank facility owners has been to publish guidance on how to prepare tank systems to receive the ethanol-blend gasoline. This fact sheet, "Transitioning from MtBE to Ethanol: Guidance for Gasoline Storage Tank Owners," may be found on-line at www.des.nh.gov/factsheets/rem/rem-26.htm. ■

DES first state agency to complete GIS work

Maps are critical to our mission at DES. Like most work that we do, maps are now created and stored electronically and are made available through the internet. To make our maps as accurate as possible, we document how the mapped information was compiled, created, and analyzed, and store this "metadata," or data about data, along with the map files.

In September 2004, DES received a federal grant managed through the U.S. Geological Survey to help develop procedures and create metadata for DES's geographic information system, or GIS. The metadata was produced according to the Federal Geographic Data Committee format. This federal standard for GIS data promotes national consistency and improves access, understanding and searchability for data.

DES is the first New Hampshire state agency to receive and complete the metadata grant. DES is also the first New Hampshire state agency to supply metadata for its core environmental GIS data for publication on the University of New Hampshire's GRANIT website (www.granit.sr.unh.edu/) – the central repository for GIS metadata and data layers for the state. Through the GRANIT website, the metadata for DES's core environmental GIS data layers also will be searchable at the national level through the Geodata.gov One-Stop search engine. The Geodata.gov One-Stop search engine allows users to search nationwide for GIS data, similar to the way Yahoo or Google allow users to search for information on the internet.

The initiative to create federal standardized metadata would not have been possible without assistance from employees throughout DES as well as support from the GIS group in the Office of Information Technology. The process used was dependent on input from the individuals who are most familiar with the data.

DES is committed to continuing to ensure that the metadata will be maintained and updated (as revisions occur internally and biannually to GRANIT). We will also continue to create metadata for new GIS data layers developed and maintained by DES.

The DES metadata files soon will be also available on the DES website. If you have any questions about the metadata creation process, please contact Ellen D'Amico at edamico@des.state.nh.us or (603) 271-7483. ■

CELEBRATE EARTH DAY
APRIL 22 and EVERY DAY!
Join DES and NH Fish & Game at
WILD New Hampshire Day!
Saturday, April 22, 10 am to 3 pm
Hazen Drive, Concord
www.des.nh.gov/EarthDay_2006/

Recent court actions support DES enforcement efforts

by Gretchen Hamel, Administrator, DES Legal Unit

State court decisions in two cases brought on behalf of DES by the N.H. Attorney General highlight DES's efforts to enforce the laws it is charged with implementing.

In December, the N.H. Supreme Court issued an opinion supporting the state's position in a case that had been appealed by the state from the Hillsborough County Superior Court. The case started in 2001, when DES inspectors discovered hazardous chemical wastes at a site in Merrimack formerly occupied (and operated as a chemical product distribution center) by Elementis Chemical, Inc. Elementis had moved its operations from Merrimack to Nashua in 1998, but left the chemicals behind in buildings that were in various stages of disrepair. As a result of the inspection, DES issued an Imminent Hazard Order to Elementis requiring the company to remove the wastes, which it did. The state subsequently filed an action seeking civil penalties based on the improper storage of the hazardous wastes from 1998 to 2001.

After a three-day trial, the Hillsborough County Superior Court agreed with the state that Elementis had abandoned the chemicals at the site (thereby making them "wastes"), but found that the company's hazardous waste manifests could not be used to prove the wastes were hazardous. On appeal, the Supreme Court agreed with the trial court that Elementis had abandoned the wastes. However, the court reversed the trial court's determination that the state did not prove the wastes were hazardous – ruling that "a reasonable fact finder would necessarily find that the material at the site between 1998 and 2001 was hazardous waste" – and remanded the case to the trial court for a determination of an appropriate civil penalty. As of press time, the penalty had not yet been determined.

In January, the Coos County Superior Court ruled that Pittsburg landowners Rose and Joseph Marino violated the Comprehensive Shoreland Protection Act (RSA 483-B) and the Water Pollution Control Act (RSA 485-A) by constructing a single-family residence within 50 feet of the shoreline of Back Lake without state approval. This case started in the fall of 2004, when DES discovered that the Marinos had begun construction of a new home within 20 feet of the edge of the lake on their 0.13-acre, previously-undeveloped lot. DES advised the Marinos to stop working on the house because the Shoreland Protection Act prohibited building that close to the lake and the Water Pollution Control Act required them to obtain approval for a septic system prior to beginning construction. When the Marinos continued construction, the state filed suit in Coos County Superior Court in December 2004 and obtained a preliminary injunction from the Court in May 2005 barring occupancy of the house.

Both the state and the Marinos filed motions for summary judgment regarding the applicability of the statutes to the Marinos' situation. In early January 2006, the court ruled that the both statutes applied and had been violated. In the ruling, the court stated that the Marinos' intention to use a holding tank did not release them from the requirement to obtain approval for a septic system prior to construction of a building from which wastes will discharge. The court said that application of the requirement to the Marinos' building was the "only logical conclusion." The court also noted that, with few exceptions, the Shoreland Protection Act bars construction of primary structures, such as residences, within 50 feet of the high water mark. Even parties claiming an exemption must contact DES so that the project can be properly evaluated.

The remaining issues in the Marino case, including the amount of civil penalties, are scheduled for trial in April 2006. Among other remedies, the state is seeking removal of all or part of the unauthorized structure. ■

New Planning, Prevention and Assistance Unit established

Over the years, DES has implemented a number of assistance programs in response to new laws or new initiatives. In view of the broad range of functions for which the DES Commissioner's Office is responsible, the Planning, Prevention and Assistance Unit was established to consolidate many of the planning and assistance resources. This unit brings together programs and positions that provide technical and compliance assistance and environmental planning. The goal is to increase collaboration among the programs and staff and improve the effectiveness of our multi-media efforts.

The new unit includes the Pollution Prevention and Household Hazardous Waste Programs from the Waste Management Division, the Small Business Ombudsman and Small Business Technical Assistance Program from the Air Resources Division, the Occupational Safety and Health Consultation Program from the Commissioner's Office, and the Planning and Innovation Section, which joins staff from two divisions and the Commissioner's Office. ■

Protecting the environment, preserving history

DES partners with DHR, EPA and ACHP to solve environmental and historical issues

by John Liptak, DES Brownfields Program

Formerly known as "Factory Village," the small village of Spofford in the town of Chesterfield once attained national significance in the 1850s for the manufacture of various wooden products, such as bits, augers, brush handles and especially spinning wheel heads. The mill buildings where these products were made were formerly known as the Pierce Shops, and employed as many as 75 men at its height. Benjamin Pierce, attuned to the perceived demand at the end of the Civil War for his patented accelerated spinning wheel heads, produced as many as 60,000 heads a year.

These mill buildings continued to be used for a variety of purposes over the intervening years, including the production of printed circuit boards from the 1960s to 1983. Manufacture of these products resulted in the discharge to the ground of wastewater containing chlorinated solvents and heavy metals. In 1999, DES discovered very high levels of these contaminants in four nearby private residential drinking water wells. This discovery prompted DES to immediately install water treatment units to provide potable water to the affected residents.

In 2001, DES requested emergency assistance from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to remove contaminated soil from beneath the mill buildings, the apparent source of the groundwater contamination. EPA provides emergency response services to state hazardous waste programs that do not have the resources to undertake costly cleanups. To complete the cleanup, removal of the mill buildings would most likely be necessary to excavate the contaminated soil beneath. Given the possible historical significance of these mill buildings, EPA contacted the N.H. Division of Historical Resources (DHR), which preserves and protects the historical, archaeological, architectural and cultural resources of New Hampshire.

EPA, following guidelines from DHR, conducted a historical survey of the site, which included identification of areas that could potentially be affected by the cleanup. The historical survey also indicated the Pierce Shops were considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historical Places. EPA, with DES, DHR and the Chesterfield Historical Society, held several meetings to develop a memorandum of agreement (MOA) regarding the possible adverse effects regarding the site cleanup on the historical resource and the steps necessary to preserve that historical resource.The MOA was facilated by the national Advisory Council on Historical Preservation (ACHP) because of the national historical significance of the mill structures, which involved the use of Civil War era wooden design and framing.

The remaining two-floor brick building, which was built as a Ford Motor Company dealership in 1910, is currently being renovated.

After an exhaustive review of alternatives by EPA to save the mill buildings, EPA determined that removal of the buildings was necessary. Therefore, the MOA stipulated that several architectural and historical assets incorporated into the buildings would be extracted before demolition of the buildings. Items collected for the Chesterfield Historical Society included a portion of the original 1810 mill building roof, circa 1830 window sashes, and various hand-hewned and up-and-down sawn timbers. EPA will also develop an easily transportable educational exhibit that portrays the history of the Pierce Shops and their role in the development of the village, region and state.

With the demolition completed this past fall, EPA will prepare for the removal of the contaminated soil this spring. Once all the soil is removed, the site will be restored to a level "green space" that may be incorporated into additional space for the adjacent property owner. The remaining two-floor brick building, which was built as a Ford Motor Company dealership in 1910, is currently being renovated. Since this property has had soil and groundwater contamination associated with it, it may be eligible to participate in the DES Brownfields program.

The successful collaboration of DES, EPA, DHR, ACHP and the Chesterfield Historical Society will provide for the protection of public health and the environment as well as preservation of the legacy of the Pierce Shops impact on Spofford village, the state and the nation. ■

www.des.nh.gov

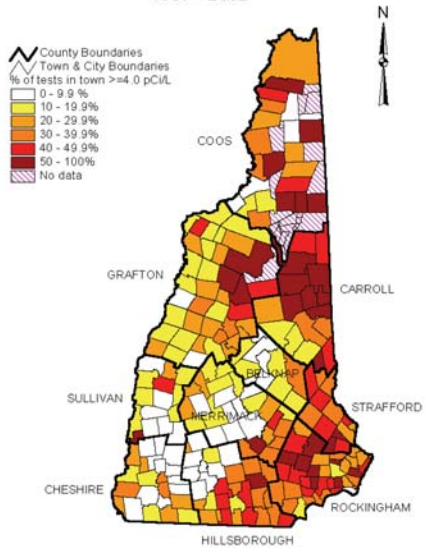
Radon in New Hampshire

Radon is a colorless, odorless, tasteless gas created from the radioactive decomposition of uranium in rocks and soils worldwide. It is also a carcinogen, and has been proven to cause lung cancer if allowed to accumulate indoors. Radon is produced in the ground and moves upward, entering homes through openings in the foundation or walls and through openings around floor drains, pipes and sump holes. Radon may also enter homes through well water or can be given off by building materials.

Nearly one in every three homes in New Hampshire is estimated to have elevated radon levels, which is significantly higher than the national average of one in every 15 homes. Due to the geochemistry of the state's rocks and soils, radon is more prevalent in New Hampshire than in many other parts of the country.

Prolonged exposure to radon increases the risk of developing lung cancer. EPA estimates that radon is responsible for approximately 21,000 lung cancer deaths nationwide each year, making it the second largest cause of death from this disease. Elevated radon levels occur in all New Hampshire communities, and concentrations more than 25 times the maximum advisory level have been detected in eight of the state's ten counties. Radon concentrations that exceed a level of 4 picocuries per liter (pCi/L) trigger a recommendation to remediate. (See map showing elevated radon levels in New Hampshire, most common in the eastern portion of the state.)

Results from a total of 15,000 short-term radon tests conducted by homeowners in lowest-livable level, generally during the period November - April, 1987 - 2002



Testing is the only way to find out if your home has radon and if your family is at risk from exposure. DES recommends that both interior air and private drinking water wells be tested for radon. Radon testing is simple, inexpensive, and can be done by professionals or by homeowners with "do-it-yourself" radon test kits obtained in hardware stores or by mail. Testing for radon in the water can be done with a special sample collection bottle, which is sent for testing by a certified laboratory.

Radon problems can be fixed! Reducing radon concentrations in homes (radon mitigation) is generally a straightforward process that involves venting radon from beneath the basement floor, slab or from the crawl space and sealing cracks in floors and walls. Radon gas can be removed effectively from drinking water by using an aeration process.

There is no federal drinking water standard for radon in public water supplies; however, there are two national organizations that offer training and certification for interested contractors. Lists of certified contractors can be found on-line at www.radongas.org and at www.nrsb.org. New Hampshire does not require certification for persons performing radon mitigation services, nor does it mandate radon testing or mitigation during real estate transactions; but it is recommended that radon tests be performed prior to buying or selling a home. It is also recommended that radon-resistant techniques be followed during new construction to prevent radon from entering the home and to avoid future mitigation.

More information about radon in state can be found on-line at www.des.nh.gov/ARD/EHP/Radon or by contacting the Radon Program office at (603) 271-6845 or (603) 271-4764. ■

Waste Management Division offers new series of lunch-time technical talks

The DES Waste Management Division will be hosting a series of special interest technical seminars for staff and all interested public, including consultants, municipal officials, regulated community and other stakeholders. The seminars will be held in the Auditorium at 29 Hazen Drive in Concord from noon to 1 p.m. Sign-in starts at 11:45 a.m.

The presentations will be structured like a town meeting, so that everyone can ask questions and participate in the discussion in any way they feel comfortable. Experts from UNH, industry and consulting will be part of the presentations, and will bring us up to date on the latest in technical innovations in waste site cleanup, waste management and waste reuse. A number of people have expressed interest in these topics, so each seminar will certainly benefit from such free and open discussion.

If you plan to attend, please contact Amy (Azeredo) Samson at asamson@des.state.nh.us or phone 271-2905, so that we can plan our accommo-

Technical Talks, *continued on page 8*

Small business conference comes to New Hampshire

The NH Small Business Ombudsman/Small Business Technical Assistance Program is hosting the 2006 SBO/SBAP National Conference at the Mt. Washington Hotel and Resort on March 26-30. This will be the 13th year for the national conference and we are very proud that New Hampshire has been chosen to host this year's event. The National Planning Committee has developed a very interesting agenda including workshops and presentations ranging from new regulations being promulgated by EPA to mediation skills to implementation of the EPA Compliance Incentives Policy.

Small Business Ombudsman/Small Business Technical Assistance Programs have evolved from being air issues-only to full-spectrum programs covering air, water and waste issues. Attendance and participation from the entire associated community at the conference would be beneficial in continuing the partnerships necessary between the regulated community, the regulators, and the assistance providers to maximize compliance and protection of the environment.

For more information, please go to the conference website at www.sbapconference.com, or contact Rudy Cartier, DES Small Business Ombudsman, at (603) 271-5629 or email rcartier@des.state.nh.us. ■

Technical Talks, *continued from page 7*

dations. Please feel free to bring your lunch, or use the on-site cafeteria for take-out.

March 17, *"The U.S. Coast Guard's Response to Hurricane Katrina's Damage in New Orleans. It Was Big, But Not So Easy"* The rescue and clean-up efforts of the USCG in New Orleans following hurricane Katrina were huge. Come and see first-hand how such a monumental operation has been tackled.

April 21, *"The New Kids on the Block: Arsenic, Perchlorate and Chlorination Residuals. What's Next?"* Hear about what new treatment alternatives are available and what the state's approach and schedule will be for removing them from our water and wastewater systems.

May 19, *"How Did They do That? The DOT's Road Building and Cleanup Program for the October 2005 Flood-Impacted Areas of Western New Hampshire"* The DOT's road construction and cleanup after the October 2005 floods in western New Hampshire will go down as one of the great civil engineering accomplishments of our generation. Come see how they did it. ■

DES teams up with Fish & Game for WILD New Hampshire Day!

Join us on Earth Day, Saturday, April 22, 2006, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., NH Fish and Game headquarters, Hazen Drive, Concord. Family event featuring live animals, hands-on activities, nature talks, plus exhibitors from DES, outdoor and conservation groups. Free admission. Visit www.wildlife.state.nh.us or call (603) 271-3211.

Earth Day open houses at air monitoring stations

See first-hand how DES measures outdoor air quality. Talk to air quality experts and learn how this information is used to protect our health and environment. See the instruments used to collect and analyze air samples. Learn how weather helps us forecast air pollution. Join us on these dates:

Wednesday, April 19, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.
Pearl Street Air Monitoring Station, **Manchester**

Thursday, April 20, 11 a.m. to 2 p.m.
Pierce Island Air Monitoring Station, **Portsmouth**

Saturday, April 22, 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.
Hazen Drive Air Monitoring Station, **Concord**

For directions or more information, contact Barbara Fales or Kathy Brockett at (603) 271-1370. ■

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